Pursuant to the proposal in the July 2, 2012 New Jersey Register (44 N.J.R. 1813) modifications to the Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey are provided below. Ten vegetative standards and 22 engineering standards are proposed as practices applicable to soil erosion and sediment control on land disturbance activities subject to the Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Act, N.J.S.A. 4:24-39 et seq.

These modifications have been developed with the assistance of two technical advisory groups comprised of representatives from professional engineering, building and landscape associations, Rutgers Cooperative Extension, New Jersey Soil Conservation Districts, NJDEP, NJDOT, USDA-NRCS and other advisors. Although not required as a component of the overall rule proposal, the State Soil Conservation Committee will receive comments in connection with the proposed modifications to the Standards.

A summary of the proposed changes has also been provided.

Please submit comments by August 31, 2012 to:

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State Soil Conservation Committee
New Jersey Department of Agriculture
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Summary of Proposed Modifications to the Standards for Soil Erosion and Sediment Control in New Jersey

Vegetative Standards

Management of High Acid Producing Soils - liming rates were amended for consistency with the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection regulations and the list of geologic formations which commonly contain high acid producing deposits was expanded for consistency with New Jersey Geologic Survey's updated mapping.

Dune Stabilization **-** recommendations were provided for plant species rather than cultivars and Rosa rugosa and Japanese black pine were removed from listing since they are considered invasive species.

Maintaining Vegetation - fertilizer rates were amended and additional language regarding soil testing was provided, including suggestions for restricting lime and fertilizer applications in the Pinelands.

Permanent Vegetative Cover for Soil Stabilization - invasive species were removed from seed mixtures, seed mixtures were reconciled with New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection requirements, seed mixtures were revised along with seeding rates, optimal/acceptable planting dates, and fertilizer and lime requirements to be consistent with Rutgers recommendations; Specific methods for alternative natural regeneration were established within the Pinelands National Reserve in areas of non-stormwater concentrated flows (roadbanks, site peripheral areas, etc.), preferred Pinelands seed mixtures were provided, as well as reduced lime/fertilizer rates for natural regeneration areas and a procedural flow chart was added for builders wishing to propose natural regeneration area(s); A note regarding acceptable seed testing dates was incorporated; and emulsified asphalt was removed as an acceptable option to bring the Standard up to date with current science.

Stabilization with Mulch Only - emulsified asphalt has been removed as an acceptable option to bring the Standard up to date with current science, salt hay was removed as an acceptable mulch material and language about acceptable mulch coverage has been added to relate to visual cues along with specified amounts (tons/acre).

Permanent Stabilization with Sod - fertilizer and lime requirements have been amended to be consistent with Rutgers recommendations, language has been added to emphasize soil testing prior to sod application.

Temporary Vegetative Cover for Soil Stabilization - emulsified asphalt has been removed as an acceptable option to bring the Standard up to date with current science, invasive species (weeping lovegrass) have been removed from seed mixtures; seed mixtures have been reconciled with New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection requirements; seed mixtures, seeding rates, optimal/acceptable planting dates, as well as fertilizer and lime requirements have been revised to be consistent with Rutgers recommendations including a note regarding acceptable seed testing dates. Annual ryegrass has been added as an alternative seed mixture under specified conditions.

Topsoil - language has been modified from recommended depth to required depth, required depth of topsoil has been increased to 6 inches, amended with New Jersey Department of Transportation requirements, criteria has been added for improving soil condition with organic matter for soil restoration in accordance with the Soil Restoration Act.

Tree Protection during Construction - amended to provide additional guidance on insect/disease resistance, aesthetics, longevity, wildlife benefits and information regarding tree species response to construction impacts. Protection zone requirements amended to conform to current science.

Selection of Trees, Shrubs and Vines for Planting - invasive plant species have been removed.

Engineering Standards

Channel Stabilization- amended to provide stream restoration design criteria.

Detention Structures for Control of Downstream Erosion- has been renamed from Standard for Detention Basins, consolidated with the Standard for Rooftop Storage, Standard for Parking Lot Storage and Standard for Underground Detention Facilities, criteria has been added to assess infiltration and emphasizes the need to cross reference the Standard for Offsite Stability.

Dewatering- added note and detail that hay bales can be used in conjunction with sediment bags to enhance filtration from pumped discharges.

Diversions- text has been reorganized for clarity and a reference to ARS Handbook 667, tractive stress design method added.

Grassed Waterways - added two new levels of turf reinforcement matting for increases in allowable velocity per Texas DOT hydraulics testing lab publications.

Land Grading- added requirements for soil restoration in accordance with the Soil Restoration Act including bulk density measurements and testing requirements, addition of organic matter, and requirements for the use of chisel plows/rippers.

Lined Waterways - amended to clarify the design for critical and super critical velocities and slopes.

Offsite Stability - reorganized design approach starting with point discharge analysis first, then downstream analysis, added clarification for infiltration use, added limitation precluding the use of this method for actively cultivated ag fields, simplified Table 21-1; limited to slopes and soil/vegetation, removed velocities, added option for using multiple outlets to split/reduce peak flow to acceptable level at any one point, and clarified integration of infiltration use with reductions.

Rip Rap- added additional methods for sizing stone with bioengineering criteria.

Sediment Barriers- added guidance for reinforced sediment barrier aka ‘super silt fence’ and added graphic detail for reinforcement.

Sediment Basin - reorganized text to allow design procedure to be more logical, added guidance for floating ‘skimmers’, added reference to dosing with flocculants and related products

Slope Protection - added design procedure for rock lined chutes on steep slopes, parking lot sheet flow down slopes. Incorporated reference to NJDEP Filter Strip Standard criteria.

Soil Bioengineering - added additional graphics and design guidance

Stabilized Construction Entrance- revised the requirements for a stabilized base course to Hot Mix Asphalt Base Course, Mix I-2

Stream Crossing- added guidance for permanent culverts

Rooftop Storage, Parking lot Storage and Underground Detention Facilities - have been combined into revised “Detention Structures for Control of Downstream Erosion” Standard. The Standard for Rooftop Storage, Standard for Parking Lot Storage and Standard for Underground Detention Facilities will be deleted.